NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1893.—TWENTY PAGES.

MORE INDICTMENTS FOUND. GATHERING AT ALBANY.

JOHN Y. M'KANE'S BAIL BONDS IN-CREASED \$32,000.

TWENTY-ONE OF HIS GRAVESEND ASSOCIATES ATSO INDICTED, INCLUDING NEWTON AND SUTHERLAND-THE EXTRAORDINARY

GRAND JURY LISCHARGED.

Justice, albeit with a leaden heel, is still pursuing John Y. McKane, Supervisor of Gravesend and Pooh Bah of Coney Island. Although a stay of procedings was granted by Judge Cullen, after his conviction of outrageous contempt of court, so that he remained out of jail on \$2,500 ball, there were no less than eleven indictments found against him yesterday by the Grand Jury summoned for the Extraordinary Term of Oyer and Terminer, and he had to secure \$32,000 more ball to keep out of jail for New-Year's Day. The indictments charge him with five separate offences. One is for assault, one for conspiracy, two for oppression, one for criminal contempt and six for misconduct in regard to the registry lists. These are divided into seven felonies, and ball for each of these was fixed at \$4,000, and four misdemeanors, and the bail in each of these was fixed at \$1,000. McKane secured as bondsmen Robert Furey, William J. Pearson and J. Stryker Williamsen and was released from

officeholders in Gravesend were indicted, and the total number of indictments was thirty-seven. There were eighteen election inspectors charged with misconduct as registers of election. The other persons indicted are R. V. B. Newton and Kenneth F. Sutherland and John W. Murphy, private secretary to McKane. Newton and utherland are each indicted twice, the former for contempt of court, and the latter for oppression and conspiracy. Each gave ball in \$5,000, one-half on each charge. They secured the same ndsmen as McKane. Sergeant Murphy was indicted for conspiracy. Scott Jamison, an election The other election inspectors, who are Morton forris, John H. Brownhill, Michael P. Ryan, William Lyons, Conrad Stubenbord, Frederick E. rettson Morris, P. H. Tighe, W. T. Tuttle, John M. Cunliffe, William H. Stewart, Frank T. Clark, Nicholas J. Johnson, Harlon Crandall and James H. Cropsey, were each indicted for misconduct in refusing to give copies of the election returns to V. J. Gaynor. Bail was fixed at \$14,000. Bond warrants were issued by District-Attorney Ridgway and Judge Cullen as soon as the indictments were handed up, and the defendants received notice to appear and give ball under pain of im-

An additional indictment for conspiracy, with bail of \$2,500, was found against each of the election inspectors. All save three, Brownhill, Clark and Cohen, appeared and gave ball. They were said to be out of town.

There was some question in regard to the Grand Jury summoned for the election cases continuing over the end of the year, but it was decided that it could not, and it was discharged. There will be another Extraordinary Grand Jury

There will be another Extraordinary Grand Jury sworn in on Tuesday.

When the Grand Jury handed up the indictments yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Cullen said: "The question now comes up whether the Extraordinary Grand Jury can be legally continued."

Edward M. Shepard, one of the Assistant District-Attorneys in charge of the election cases, said: "My distinguished colleague, tieneral Tracy, and I have carefully considered the question, and believe that there is a doubt as to the law on the subject. We do not desire to take any responsibility in so important a matter, and have concluded that we do not care to have the Grand Jury continued beyond the term for the impaneiling of a new jury Therefore we submit to the Court, unless it is clearly of the opinion that the Grand Jury can continue, that it would be unsafe and unwise, as there shoull be no doubt about whatever might be done after to-day."

Judge Cullen said he thought that this course

as there should be included in the course was wise. If he had to decide the subject off-hand he would say that the Grand Jury could not continue. There might be a doubt in the matter, but it was unwise to take any risk, as it might involve serious questions. He therefore discharged the Grand Jury and thanked the members for their thorough work. He warned them that it was a misdemeanor to disclose whether any indictments were found until the persons were in custody. There was no presentment by the Grand Jury with the indictments. It is expected that the indicted persons will be brought to trial as promptly as possible.

COUGHLIN'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

A TINSMITH'S TESTIMONY FOR THE STATE-A WITNESS FROM WINNIPEG

Chicago, Dec. 30.-Gustave Klahre, the young tin Chicago. Dec. 20.—Gustave Klahre, the young tinemith who worked in his father's shot at No. 88 Clark-st. in 1859, testified at the Coughlin trial today that on May 6 of that year a man came into the shop with a big tin box. He identified Martin Burke at the first trial as the man. Burke wanted the lid of the box soldered sirtight. It was secured by a strong cord at the time.

The defence interposed another objection based on a new authority that acts of conspirators after the consumation of the consultacy were not admissi-

a new authority that acts of conspiracy were not admissi-consummation of the conspiracy were not admissi-ble as evidence. Judge Tuthill, in overruling the objection, said: "If that was good law, it would be impossible ever to prove conspiracy. It is not charged here that Daniel Coughlin actually did the killing, but that he was in the conspiracy, and it is necessary to prove the guilt of at least one other person in order to establish the fact of that con

you have any conversation with Martin irke that morning? the witness was asked.
Yes, I talked with him about the disappearance of Dr. Cronin. Burke said "The was a Biritish spy, and ought to be killed." I kept still then, because I saw he didn't want to talk any more about Dr. Cronin.
"What was the annearance of the box?"
"It looked as if it had been buried, and had sand

What was the ante-arance of the box?"

"It looked as if it had been buried, and had sand on it."

"Did he say anything about the box."

"When I started to cut the cord so as to solder it right, he said. Tor God's sake, don't do that, and pushed my hand away from the box. He said and pushed my hand away from the box. The theory of the State at the last trial was that the box contained the doctor's clothes, which were to be taken to Europe and found there to support the conspirators in their scheme to brand the doctor as a British say who had met his fate.

Thomas G. McKinnon, clerk of the Winnipeg police station in 1889, swore to seeing Martin Hurke among the defendants at the first trial.

"When was the first time you saw that man."

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"Onoper. I searched him, I found the name W. J. Cooper. I searched him, I found the name W. J. Cooper. I searched him, I found the name W. J. Cooper. I searched him, I found the name W. J. Cooper. I searched him admitted his name was Martin Burke. He was sometimes called Delaney. I found \$6.20 in a purse he had. In reply to other questions Burke said he came from Chicago by way of Hancock. Mich. Ohaniel Coughlin's old home, and stopped with John F. Ryan there. The Chief asked him why he assumed the name of Cooper. He replied because he was watched by one or two men. There was no afterneon session, court adjourning until Tuesday, Judge Tuthill received a crank the triank; that the murderer of Cronin was under the rad in lowa, and that the doctor was killed out the rad in lowa, and that the doctor was killed out the rad in lowa, and that the occor was session.

Coughlin was as innocent as the ju-y, and signed the letter "figuronda."

MINERS KILLED AT THEIR WORK.

MINERS KILLED AT THEIR WORK.

A prictiown, N. J., Dec. 29 (Special).—A cave-in occur—! It the Richards mine, about ten miles fretchere, to-day, resulting in the death of two miners and the serious injury of alfout three others. The accident occurred about 29) feet underground. The men had been working for about two hours on a piece of overhead ground ecutaining about influent tons of ore. It was determined to blast in order to loosen the ore. The men started to drill and had only been at work a few minutes when the entire mass fell on them, killing James Madden, forty-due years old, and John Rice, age seventhese of his been the analysis of the man shift toos. Rice's father was working in the same shift toos. Rice's father was working in the same shift toos. Rice's father was working in the same shift toos.

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS WAITING FOR THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MR. SANTON TO APPOINT THE SENATE COMMIT TEES-HIS VIEWS ON THE LEGISLATURE'S DUTY-MR. MALRY THE UNANIMOUS SEMBLYMEN FOR SPEAKER-THE ASSEMBLY CLERKSHIP

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Dec. 30.-This city looks like a R. publican town again to-night. A Republican Legislature stepped out of it at the close of 1891 and now another returns to it precisely two years later. In the interval the people of the State have had a Democratic Legislature, created by fraud at the ballot-box and fraud in the room of the State Board of Canvassers. An experience of two years with Democratic Senstors and Assemblymen has been sufficient for the voters of the State. They saw enormously valuable franchises, like that of the "Huckleberry" railway of New-York, given away to friends of Edward Murphy, j.c., the chairman of the Democratic State Committee. They saw elaborate plans adopted to carry the elections of the State by fraud. They saw the Democratic Legislature repudiate its pledge to respect the home rule rights of cities. Then the people rose up, and, despite a gross gerrymander of the Legislative districts, elected a Republican majority is both the Senate and the Assembly.

The hotels of Albany are filled to-night with Republican Senators-elect and Assemblymenelect. Among the Republican Senators now here are Charles T. Saxton, Joseph Mullen, George E. Owens, Henry J. Coggeshall, Charles Stapleton, Paxter T. Smelzer, Harvey J. Donaldson, Cornelius R. Parsens, Cuthbert W. Pound and Frederick D. Kilburn. Shortly after his arrival Senator Saxten, who is the unanimous choice of the Republican Senators for president pro tem., had a conference with Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, and the two men came to an agreement in regard to the appointment of th mmittees of the Senate. When the Democrats had a majority in the Senate, the committees were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

"I shall offer no opposition to the Republican majority conducting the business of the Senate as they please," said Mr. Sheehan, "for they have the responsibility for the legislation of the pession, and should have the opportunity, there-

Now that there is a Republican majority, this

work shall be done by the President pro tem-

fore, to do what they please." This statement of the Lieutenant-Governor pleased Senator Saxton, and he said: "I have had little chance as yet to talk with my Republican colleagues, but, as I interpret their plans, they intend to represent most loyally the voters of the State. They do not intend, in my judgment, to put through partisan schemes solely with the idea of embarrassing Governor Flower. On the other hand, they will have no hesitation in passing bills which they think in the interest of the people, even if aware that possibly Mr. Flower for political reasons, may veto them. One of the first bills passed by the Legislature, in my opinion, hould be one giving both political parties an equal number of election inspec ors.

Then we should have a thorough oformation of our ballot system. We should have the 'blanket' ballot, and we should abolish the abominable 'paster' ballot. It strikes me also that we should make a strong effort to reduce the State's expenses by reducing the number of State commissions, consolidating some of these commissions and lessening the annual appropriations of others. So far as the reformation of the Election laws is concerned, I understand here I shall most carnestly support them. They should be among the earliest bills passed by the Legislature, and I hope those engaged in drafting them will have them here early next week I also think we should pass bills immediately restoring to the Mayor of Buffalo the power, of which he was robbed by Governor Flower and the last Democratic Legislature, of appointing

the Police Commissioners of that city.

While the Kenmore Hotel was the headquarters of the Senators, nearly all the Assemblymen were at the Delavan House. Here the room which was the one most througed was that of George R. Maiby, of Oxdensburk, member of Assembly from St. Lawrence County. Mr. Maiby arrived here early this morning from his home. He was looking pale, and war feeling weak from a secent attack of the grip. Nevertheless, as a candidate for the post of Speaker of the Assembly, be had felt compelled to come to Albany. He quigkly discovered upon of the Republican Assemblymen-elect for Speaker. Among the other Assemblymen who have reached the capital are Hamilton Fish, of Garrisons, and Danforth E. Answorth, of Sandy Creek, who at one time were candidates for Speaker. Both have withdrawn, and will cordially support Mr. Maiby for Eve office.

Mr. Maiby is tail and athletical, the had such a throng of visitors all due ting that he was nearly exhausted tonight. It was evident from his talk with his fellow Republican Assemblymen that he has considered with great care the legislation which should be proposed, and that he favors conservaint should be proposed, and that he favors conservaint should he proposed and that he favors conservaint should he proposed in view of the hard times. Many of the State commissions," said Mr. Maiby for Saston in view of the hard times. Many of the State commissions," said Mr. Maiby. Saston in this king that the considered with great care to pass bills which would insure purer elections in this State.

Mr. Maiby also said that he would exert all his influence to pass bills which would insure purer elections in this State.

Mr. Maiby revealed his character this evening in a way that much pleased his fellow Assemblymen the formed was a state of the fellow and the consideration of the Assembly all day.

Mr. Maiby revealed his harder of Clerk of the Assembly man over another in making up his committees in this State.

Mr. Maiby and the select of the Republican Assemblymen of the R

but also from strong political friends in all parts of the State. To this hearty, united action by home Assemblymen and friends the Colonel had finally deferred, and in obedience to the party call, he was now in the field to win, if possible.

Assemblyman Brownell, of Broome County, called attention to Colonel Dunn's good war record. He stated that Mr. Dunn enlisted in the 27th Volunteers, which had as its colonel the present General Henry W. Slocum; was a year in a Southern prison, then returned home and raised Company D. of the 198th New-York State Volunteers, which was commanded by Colonel Benjamin F. Tracy, President Harrizon's Secretary of the Navy.

Albert A. Wray, one of the Brooklyn Assemblymen, in pressing Mr. Younge's candidacy, said:
The Brooklyn Republicans gave 22,000 majority to the Republican majority in the State Senate and they gave a Republican majority in the Assembly-They think, therefore, that Erosklyn should have some place of homer in the Republican Legislature. Mr. Orr's friends pressed him on account of his excellent war record, and Mr. Cunning wished services as a journalist for the Republican migraty.

The promis of Charles W. Hackett, the chair-for discussion and action.

guished services as a journalist for the Republican party.

The rooms of Charles W. Hackett, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, were crowded all day with leading Republican politicians, among them Henry G Burleigh, of Whitehall; Isaac V. Baker, of Comstocks; General Edwin A. Merritt, of Potsdam, and ex-Congressman Milton S. Delano. "From what I can learn of the contest for Clork of the Assembly," said Mr. Hackett, near midnight, "I think that Mr. Dunn has gained the mest strength to-day. In my opinion he has forty-four votes out of the seventy-four which will be cast by the Republicans in the Assembly. It takes thirty-six votes to nominate in the Republican caucus."

THE FORTS AT RIO SILENT.

A LIGHTER FLAING THE BRITISH FLA SEIZED BY INSURGENTS.

PROMPTLY RULEASED ON DEMAND OF THE WARSHIP SIRIUS'S CAPTAIN-NEARLY 200 WOUNDED REBELS ON ENCHADAS ISLAND THE ALMIRANTE

TAMANDARE. (Coppright, 1893, bylthe United Press.) Rio Janeiro, Dec. 30. - The Minister of Foreign Affairs, acting for President Peixote, authorizes the representative of the United Press to make the following information:

"There has been no firing to-day by any of the forts at the mouth of the harbor. The insurgent cruiser Almirante Tamandare has been bombarding the Government forts on Governa

bombarding the Government forts on Governas Island and Mocungue Island, but her fire had no visible effect. The forts replied briskly, and several of their shots struck the cruiser, but what damage she sustained is not known. It is certain, however, that in the engagement one of her officers, presumably the officer of the deck, was killed.

A lighter loaded with live cattle and flor g the British fing was selated by the insurgents to-day, but they were not allowed to retain possession of their prize long. As soon as Captain Lang, of the Sirius, senior British officer in these waters, learned of the capture he caused a boat to go at once to the insurgents and demand the surrender of the lighter at leattle. They were delivered, up without argument.

A cadet on one of the American warships here says that he saw nearly 200 wounded insurgents on Enchadas Island.

TOWED SAFELY INTO PORT.

THE BURGERMEISTER PETERSEN'S HARD BATTLE WITH THE SEA.

HER STEERING GEAR GAVE WAY AND THE VESSEL WAS HELPLESS ASSISTANCE RE-

here tugs. She had been knocking about the North Atlantic Ocean for such a long time that hope of her safety was almost given up. tank sailed from Rotterdam on November 26 in ballast for this port. She had good weather until she got out of the English Channel. Then she caught the western gales, and they were gaie, and was obliged to go ahead at half speed Being in ballast and high out of water she rolled frightfully in the great seas. A big sea came up under her starboard quarter and snapped her starboard rudder chain. She hove to make repairs. When the repairs were ended she continued on her way. Then a great wave came and snapped her port rudder chain, and she

of the ship, was much disgusted and stopped the engines, letting the tank drift. She drifted all afternism and all that night. In fact she was

THE UMBRIA OFFERS AID.

On that day she sighted the Cunard steam Umbria from Liverpool for New-York, The Um bria signalled her, but she did not request assistance. By the aid of head sails and the dragging hawser the Petersen was able to keep on he

ging hawser the Petersen was able to keep on her course. The wind shifted and she was unable to steer, even by the abl of the head sails, which had been set. On December 7 she sighted the steamer Lancastrian, bound for Hoston, and asked to be towed into port. The Lancastrian refused, saying she was short of coal.

Then Captain Bunger rigged up a jury rudder with two lashed spars and canvas, and gyes led into winches on the port and starboard quarters.

The weather continued bad, with frequent squalls, but on December 14 the vessel was able to go ahead at full speel. On December 15 the steamer Sagamere was sighted, from Boston, bound for Liverpool, and assistance was asked for. She refused it on the ground that she was short of coal. That day Cape Pine, Newfoundland, was sighted. Then the steamer fleundered along, having heavy weather all the time,

THE PERSIAN MONARCH HAS THE HAWSER. On December 20 she fell in with the Persian

Monarch, bound east. The Persian Monarch lowered a boat, and her first officer cam- on board and volunteered to have his ship assist the Petersen into Halifax The Persian Monarch stayed by all wight, and the next noon an attempt was made to get : the next noon an attempt was made to get a hawser from one vessel to the otner. At 1 p. m. a hawser was attached to a bucy and floated down from the Petersen to the Persian Monarch. It was an eleven-inch hawser with which the Persian Monarch underteck to tow the Petersen, but it parted at almost the first effort, and the Petersen signalled that she would give up the attempt, and shift for herself. So the Wilson line steamer proceeded on her way, carrying off 10e fathoms of the eleven-inch hawser belonging to the Petersen. This fact seems to be the one which rankles in the breast of Captain Bunger above all others of his veyage.

Tribune. Yesterday, as seen as the news came, tugs, on thoughts of salvage intent, went out to find her. The tug Ocean King got her first and then the Daisell. Later the Mutual joined them, and the Burgermeister Petersen was brought in safety to this port. She is now in the Eric Basin repairing damage, and will be ready for sea again in a week.

Prezno, Cal., Dec. 20.—Outlaw Evans is still at large. The latest news comes from Pine Flat, about aix miles from Sampson's Flat. Sheriff Scott and four deputies are there. It seems to be a settled fact that Evans and Morrell are in their old strenghold at Sampson's Flat, although the sheriff and posses had some settling of them at last re-

wallan situation will be taken up on that day

the substitute be passed, Mr. McCreary has Congress.

accession to office, while the Senate was in session; quotes the instructions given to him, and asserts that in this appointment the President ignored the plain language of the Constitution defining and limiting his powers. It proceeds as

that no Administration of any representative doing it would attack its own Government. tion which most profoundly affects our system of the Unied States in January, 1893. While we think it clear that Minister Stevens's conduct was not only justifiable and necessary, but

occurrences in Hawaii in January, 1893, so as to hear both sides of the question before a committee in which both political parties migh be represented, offered by a member of the minerity, lies unconsidered. It has been left for a majority of the committee in their zeal to attack the former Administration, rather than to defend the present one, to prejudge without hearing, to villify without examination, to ignore a resolution to investigate, and to condemn

Hount's activity and zeal, that the majority of charge a Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States with fraud, falsehood and wilful violation of the law on the strength of Mr. Blount's activity and his recommendation alone is all that the majority of the committee can find in this great subject worthy of their attention. The matters the minority have commented on in relation to the present course of events are not in doubt or in question. Nothing has been considered or cited but the solemn official records of the Government, and the language used by the President in person or through his Secretary of State. To ignore these burning facts and try to confine the discussion to what occurred in January, 1893. and try to cover from the eyes of the people the violations of the Constitution, of law and of precedent by the present Executive is political cowardice, and, if successful, would be political

fraud. Willis is informed that the Provisional Government to which he was to deliver his credentials was not established by the Hawaiian people or with their consent, nor has it existed with their opsent. Mr. Willis was to inform the Queen that the President would not send look to the Senate the treaty withdrawn on March 9, 14c was to inform the Queen, when reinstated, that the President expected her to grant entire amnesty to all those connected with the Pro-visional Government, so that they should be deprived of no right or privilege, . . . Hay ing secured the Queen's agreement to pursue this wise and humane policy," Mr. Willis was to advise the Executive of the Provisional Government of the President's determination of the question, which their action and that of the Queen had develved upon him, and that they are expected promptly to relinquish to her her constitutional authority.' Should either party decline, Mr. Willis was to 'report and await further directions.' No specific orders were given as to Mr. Willis's course in case both parties were willing to able by the President's commands.

DISAPPROVED BY THE PLOPLE.

"These secret and confidential instructions vere made known to Congress only after a resolution calling upon the Executive for the same had been unanimously adopted by the House The official report of the Secretary of State, kept secret from the 18th of October until a week after the November election and then made public, aroused almost a universal expression of public disapproval and resentment among the American people. The falseness of the situation thus created by giving secret instructions and negotiate for the overthrow of a Government to which he had been formally accredited does not seem to have struck the Administration. It did strike the people of the United States, however. Public opinion had spoken and would speak still louder, and if success was to be gained, it must be gained quickly. Therefore, on November 24, ten days before the assembling of Congress, the Secretary of State telegraphed to Mr. Willis to put an end to delays. 'You will insist upon amnesty and recognition of obligations of the Provisional Government as essential conditions of restoration. All interests will be promoted by prompt action.' How the interests of the existing friendly Government of Hawaii were to be promoted by 'prompt action' in restoring the monarchy is not self-evident. "What right the President supposed he had to impose terms upon an independent Government, which he was about to reinstate on the very ground that it must remain un independent Government, and still assume to issue commands that 'universal amnesty' should be made a condition precedent, is difficult to say. The Administration was falling short of 'the demands of justice' and its own theory of the status gained, it must be guined quickly.

the ex-Queen's proprietary rights in seeking to interfere with an unquestionable right of soverelegaty, the punishment of offences against her laws. The only hope of placing Mr. Dole, our President's 'great and good friend,' and his arsociates in a position where amnesty would be of any value to them was by exerting the armed power of the United States. The President's Admiristration, so insistent on respecting the independence of Hawaii, issued commands to a Government he proposed to reinstate that those who had overthrown it last January should remain its citizens, 'deprived of no right they enjoyed before the revolution.' This independent Government was not to be allowed to withhold the rights of suffrage even, or of holding office, from those whom it must look upon as its bitterest enemies. Where would exist the independence of Hawaii under this duress from the President of the United States, not in name, but in reality, not by law, but through the President's sole decision and decree.

THE ANSWER TO THE EX-QUEEN. The clear implication in the report of the the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Ha- Secretary of State that the President meant to walian situation will be taken up on that day for discussion and action.

There will be no report from the majority of the committee. The substitute for the Hitt and Boutelle resolutions was agreed to by the Forcign Affairs Committee on the last day but one of the session before the holiday recess. The chairman, Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, had no time to prepare a report other than a mere formal an anneament of the committee's action and its recommendation that the substitute be passed, Mr. McCreary has Congress.' You will say that the authority of Congress.'

since added an appendix, containing a portion of the correspondence upon the Hawaiian question, including those decuments which will probably be most in demand in the course of the debate. The other material which would naturally have been included in the committee's report Mr. McCreary will use in a speech on the subject.

The report of the minority is an aggressive document. Prepared by Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, at the request of Mr. Hitt, it is also signed by Messrs. Hitt, Harmer, Blair, Draper and Van Voorhis, constituting the entire Republican minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The report narrates the incidents of Mr. Bilount's appointment, three days after Mr. Cleveland's accession to office, while the Senate was in sesself to obedience to the President's commands; a monarchy so unit to govern that even the Ad-ministration was afraid to restore it to its full powers and functions. Yet in the sacred name of Justice' it was by intrigue to be reinstated over the heads of those 'who constitute the intelligence of the Hawaiian Islands.'

THROWING THE RESPONSIBILITY UPON CON-GRESS.

This is not the fair dealing and dignified urse which should be pursued by the diplemacy of the United States of America. There is no question here before us of annexation, no issue as to the propriety of Minister Stevens's action, for as to that we knew only one side, prepared by an agent hostile to the Administration of which Mr. Stevens formed a part. There is no ground of debate now as to whether the present Hawaian Government was rightly or wringly established nearly twelve months ago. The issue is directly before the House whether to approve and commend the course of the present Administration as disclosed by itself. If a President without the consent of the Senate can send a paramount diplomatic officer to supersede a Ministr, leaving the latter only routine duties, he may do it in Great Britain, or in Germany, as well as in the Hawaiian Islands. That officer, according to the President's applicates, is only the President's commissioner, and not an officer in the diplomatic service of the United States. The same right asserted here to appeint an Ambassador under the name of a commissioner would allow the President to appeint any agent of his own without conference with any other branch of the Government to exercise judicial functions paramount to states air ady in other by and with the Senate's of the United States of America. There is no forence with any other branch of the Govern-ment to exercise judicial functions paramount to judges already in office by and with the Senate's

branch of our Government. When the majority are prepared to fulfil the President's behests they must prepose begistation. Until that is done the country must take for granted that the President is not to be approved by his party.

"After a review and consideration of the course of this Administration as appears from its own records, the minority of your committee have no hestation in recommending the adoption of the following substitute for the resolution reported by the majority:

"Whereas, Executive communications to Congress disclose that the Executive Department has been furnishing to a Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States servet instructions of a deposed and discarded monarchy for the overthrow of a friendly Republican Government, duly recognized by all the civilized nations to which his public instructions pledged the good faith and sympathy of the President, the Government, and the people of the United States, "Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that any such intervention by the Executive of the United States, its civil or military representatives or officers, without authority of Congress, is a dang rous and unwarranted invasion of the rights and dignities of the Congress of the United States and a violation of the laws of nations; and further, that the manner of such attempted intervention by the Executive and the methods used are utworthy of the Executive and the methods used are utworthy of the Executive and the methods used are utworthy of the Executive and the methods used are utworthy of the Executive and the methods used are utworthy of the Executive and the methods used are utworthy of the Executive and the methods used are utworthy of the Executive and the methods used are utworthy of the Executive and the methods used are utworthy of the Executive and the methods used are utworthy of the Executive and the methods are the United States, while the confessed intent of such intervention is

Department of the United States, while the con-fased intent of such intervention is contrary to the policy and tradition of the Republic and the spirit of the Constitution."

EIGHT PEOPLE REPORTED KILLED.

A NATURAL GAS PUMPING STATION BLOWN UP WITH DISASTROUS RESULTS.

Valparatso, Ind., Dec. 30 -The Natural Gas Pumping Station at East Chicago was blown up this evening. Eight persons were probably fatally injured.

The pipes in this scation have been leaking The pipes in this station have been leaking for some time, and this morning workmen were there to repair the leak. A little after 4 o'clock one of the workmen upset a lantern, which exploded, and immediately, the leaking gas limited and a horrible explosion followed. The station, which was of from was completely demolished, and the workmen were scattered in every direction, some of them being thrown forty feet from the building. Seven of them were seriously injured. One of the injured, whose hair and flesh dropped from his head and off the main pipe and then dropped moonsclous. Nearly all the windows in the town were broken by the force of the explosion, and the people by the firee of the explosion, and the people rushed to the scene to render assistance to the injured. The report was heard about seven

ANOTHER ALSCONDING BANK OFFICIAL. Providence, Dec. 20.—William Austin Bennett, teller of the Globe National Bank, has abscorded, and a hurried examination of the books has re-

teller of the Globe National Bink, has masounded, and a hurried examination of the books has revealed a shortage in his accounts of \$10,000, with a possibility that the amount will reach twice that some hencet is their years old. The bank is sourced from loss by the teller's sureties, the North America, of Montreal, and American Surety, of New-York. The bank has a large fund of unexpended dividends.

By its seen took the peculations were pure robbery. For illustration, a bag marked in Hennett's own hand as containing \$0,000 in sold was found to have \$200 in silver in it. The Surety Company is on the track of the defaulter. Every European steamer sailing from New-York to-day has been watched, and the chances are equally good that he has gone West or to Canada. He stole \$4,000 in gold and currency to swell the total to \$10,000.

It was his custom to lock the vault between 2.30 and 4.30 each afternoon, and on Thursday, before doing this and putting on the burgier alarm, he slipped the gold and bills into a drawer, and watching his cname, but them into a new valler which he bought on Wednerday for that purpose. On the same day he bought a new overcoat and suit of eloities and two new pairs of choes and borrowed go from one friend and so from another. He carrety he hask people think that Hennett became involved in bucked-shop speculations a month of a relative. The bank people think that Hennett became involved in bucked-shop speculations a month of a relative. The bank people think that Hennett became involved in the first seven the leave of a beence which he asked for on account of the bank.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

A LULL IN POLITICS.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ANARCHISM STILL VIGOROUSLY WAGED.

APTAIN WILSON'S PATE-UGANDA-PARISH COURS CILS-THE NAVY-THE UNEMPLOYED-PRINCE ALFRED'S ALLOWANCE - MR. GLAD-STONE'S BIRTHDAY-PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S SKETCH OF

TYNDALL (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNG.) Copyright; 1893 : By The Tribune Aces

week a truce of Christmas, if not of Christ. There is a cessation everywhere but in England by tacit consent of such political hostilities are not imperative. Even the newspapers refrain from much controversy, and what there is is languid. The topics which come to the front are almost everywhere of second-rate importance,

Even the Anarchists are comparatively quiet perhaps because the police are not quiet. Yet not a day passes without a telegram from somethat the Continental police, whether in France such. Even in England it is perceived that they bring shame on the doctrine of free speech and the unrestricted right of public meeting, and Asquith answers questions where they are concerned in a tone different from that he has hitherto employed. England, like Switzerland, begins to see that an unlimited protection to assassins has its inconveniences. Their legal right to asylum will probably not be interfered with, unless they give fresh occasion for legislation; but the practical immunities they have enjoyed will

ocialistic than Anarchist, and more Agrarian than Socialistic. It is, however, admitted that it is Anarchist and Socialist agitators who have put the match to the powder. The peasants who till the great Sicilian estates are hard-worked and ill-paid. They have long been discontented and lately began rioting. The grievance which nera was not, however, agrarian, but municipal They rose against the octrol, burnt the octrol office, town hall, and other public buildings, troops suppressed them, but the causes of such utbreaks cannot be suppressed by troops.

There have been Anarchist attempts at outvery serious. The Spanish and French authorities are pursuing the Anarchists literally into laboratory in a cave, with a full assortment of bombs. There are signs in Paris of a panic similar to that which arose in Ravachol's time Magistrates are threatened; the public executioner is threatened, and has resigned.

In Prague there has been what is called a political murder, which is just as political as the dynamite outrages.

Spain has finished off her little war with the Riffs, the Sultan of Morocco having conce what was asked of him with a premptness which makes the Spanish expedition of 25,000 men under a marshal of Spain, and the appeal to the public to finance this army, both look rather foolish.

England's latest difficulties in Egypt have bull against the English army of occupation, has discovered that a Council is not a Pope, and an army not a comet. Riaz Pacha himself, partisan sit on his foolish Council, and "as you were" to the order of the day on the Nile.

Equally fortunate has England been in the graver troubles of South Africa. The Matabele war is at an end, says Mr. Rhodes. Captain Wilson's fate, however, is still doubtful; and Major Forbes's retreat, hotly pursued by the subjugated savages all the way to Inyati, slightly clouded the splendor of this triumph. No more is known about Captain Wilson than was known a week ago-that is, nothing at all. suing Lobengula. Now he is believed to have met with disaster. These apprehensions appear to be largely due to the exigencies of evening journalism during a dull week in London.

The Uganda question once more attracts attention. Sir Gerald Portal's report to the Government has been sent in, but is held back, Ministers saying that other interests beside English are concerned, and that they must have time to consider the whole subject before laying the papers on the table Captain Lugard is out for a protectorate, and to that it is likely enough to come at last. Money questions are mixed with political questions, and the future of the East African Company, as well as the future of Uganda, is at issue.

The House of Commons resumed its sittings on Wednesday in no amiable mood. Members resented being brought back after a Christmas vacation of but three days. They expressed tions to Ministers. Questions are not usually put on Wednesdays, but neither is it usual to ask the House to meet after so brief an interval, nor on a Wednesday. The afternoon was wasted. No progress was made with Parish Councils or anything else. Thursday was a litdenly a spirit of concession, or of compror which may result in abridging what threatened to be an interminable session.

The compromise now talked of turns nomi ally on points touching the administration of the Poor law. The Opposition ask that Boards of Guardians may co-optate two members beride the chairman and vice-chairman. Radicals resist this demand. Such are the mighty issues on which legislation turns, and for which the naval defence of the Empire has to wait. The Radicals however, are as eager for the guillotine as they are hostile to all but elected guardians of the poor. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor the better members of his Cabinet wish to apply guillotine and gag to such a measure as about the Guardians if the Opposition will agree to read the bill the third time not later than January 20. The Unionists regard this as a one-sided proposal, and will ask for a freer hand to deal with later clauses of the bill. Negotiations are still proceeding. Unless they succeed, Mr. Gladstone is expected to announce on day that closure by comparements will be adopted for Parish Councils, as it was for Home

Sir William Harcourt's statements made in the House show clearly enough that he and the Admiralty officials are at odds on the question of naval efficiency. They not only refused accept responsibility for the account of the act-ual condition of the navy which he laid upon them, but sent him a remonstrance. It was re-